VOLUME IV NO. 517.

TELEGRAPHIC

C. R Cable Dispatches.

L. Ynow, april 13.—A debate on the Reform bill occurred last night in the House of Commons, Gladstone, the leader of the opposition, offering an amendment fixing voting at Two pounds. After a long and interesting debate, the amendment was rejected, the Government having the majority.

The Times, of this morning, has a congratulatory article on the defeat of the Liberals on the Reform bill. The course pursued by Gladstone is severely criticised, while that of the Liberals, who deserted their party, is lauded. The Times thinks the Liberals had better mow hold the balance of power and virtually control the bill.

ATHENS, APRIL 14.—The National Assembly has issued as proclamation decharing in favor of religious toleration and equal political rights.

BRUSSENS, April 14.—It is reported that a proposition is now under consideration to make the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg neutral, in order to avoid a war between France and Germany.

QUEENSTOWN, April 13.—The Australian touched here.

LONDON, April 13. Noon—Consents 2002. Econdon. Our Cable Dispatches.

ondon, April 13, Noon.—Consuls, 90‡; Bonds, Illinois, 77‡; Erie, 37‡, ondon, April 13—P. M.—Bonds advanced ‡;

LONDON, April 13—P. M.—Bonds advanced s; others unchanged.

LONDON, April 13—Evening.—Consols 90‡; Eries 38; Illinois 77‡ bonds 74.

LTVERPOOL, April 13—Noon.—Cotton quiet; probable sales 8000 bales; Middling Uplands 12d.; probable sales 8000 bales; Middling Uplands 12d.; Ordeans 12d. Cord 45s. 3d.43s. 6d. Peas 45s.

Pork 77s. 6d. Lard 49s. Bacon 42s. Common Rosin 8s. 3d.; Fine 17s. Turpentine 37s.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—2 P. M.—Cotton somewhat firmer since opening; quotations tanchanged.

LIVERPOOL, April 13—Evening.—Cotton more active, but prices not improved; sales 12,000 bales; Middling Uplands 11½; Orleans 12½. Breadstuffs firm.

FRANKFORT, April 13.—Bonds, 752. Washington News.

Washington, April 13.—The Supreme Court tool otion for leave to file the Georgia bill for consid

motion for leave to file the Georgia bill for consideration without argument.

Chase said if the Court wished to hear the argument he would notify counsel.

There was an interesting argument in the Senate yeararday on adjournment. The point was made that a special seasion, called by the President, cannot legally adjourn without his consent—it would be dispersion. The difficulty lies in keeping a quorum togother, without which the Senate cannot work nor adjourn sine die. If a quorum is present Tuesday the session will probably be prolonged; if not, the Chairman will adjourn the Senate under yesterday's action.

Several Radical Senators announced were they President they would persist, like Johnson, in mominating friends and supporters.

There is no sign of compromise.

There is no sign of compromise.

The National Bank circulation is two

number to Austra.

nal Revenue receipts for the week is two four hundred thousand dollars. Senate is making serious inquiry as to the ure publication of occurrences in executive ession.
Two illicit distillery establishments were seized Philadelphia.
The Someta

a.

went into executive session after retant business. The registration in the fourth ward shows six

dollars.

The names for Collector, Surveyor, and Naval Officers, for Philadelphia, were sent in to-day, and immediately rejected by the Senate.

Eugene Jisada was confirmed Revenue Collector for the Third District of Louisiana.

Francis A. Hall was rejected for Register of the Land Office at Monroe, Louisiana. New York News.

Dispatches from Fort McPherson state that on is 9th a mail party from Livonia, in charge of it. Vero Baley, Government scout, a sargeant and 12 men of the 2nd cavalry, were killed, scalped an untilated by Indians, eighteen miles casted or Reno, none escaped. It is feared that the rows will join the horrible Sioux's, in which event, J. J. Smith is in great danger.

Fraser, Trenholm & Co., of Charleston, have seen notified to appear before the Judiciary Committee to testify in relation to the blockade running business, and the firm's assets at the close of the war.

New Yors, April 14.—A letter from Aux Cayes, Hayti, dated March 21. states that, when the revolution broker out against Guffrard, the country people attacked the town. Great fears were entertained of another attack, and the impression was prevalent that a confiagration might result.

Jacmel is flooded with counterfeit money. 18.

Jacmel is flooded with counterfeit money. 18.

Several persons have been arrested for passing it.

Mexican News.

New Yors, April 18.—A Matamoras correspondent gives further news from Queretaro to the 22d ult. No doubt exists that the recent engagements resulted in imperial defeat; the fighting being very stubbora. The losses admitted by Escobedo to be great on both sides.

New Yors, April 14.—Mexican letters from headquarters of the Liberals; in front of Queretaro, March 27, and San Luis, March 28, contain details of the recent engagement at Citaya. The complete rout of the Imperialists is again confirmed. Several modils for escenarios exists again confirmed.

Domestic Markets.

New York, April 13.—Stocks very active; '82 coupons 94. Exchange, 60 days, 94; Sight 104. Money 6a7. Gold 354. Money easier, and toward the close first-class borrowers were offered money on Stock collaterals at 6 per cent., though 7 is yet the general rate, except on Governments, which are 5a6 per cent. Bank statement, Monday, will show a decrease of about \$2,900,000 in loans and \$1,250,000 in deposite, an increase of \$700,000 in specie and \$1,200,000 in legal tenders. Demiand for money greatly fallen off. Gold has been uniform and steady—closing at 1353. Government's firm. Stocks rather lower and closing steady. Pacific Mail declined to 1254. Mining Shares dull but rather struer. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and unchanged. Corn a shade better. Fork heavy; sales 750 bbls, new mess, at \$22 85a2 90. Lard dull at 124a134. Whiskey quiet. Cotton quiet and drooping. Middling Uplands 27c. Freights dull.

[Evenine Disparch.]

Cotton a shade firmer; sales 2,900 bales at 27s. 710, 100 decrease at 125 and 125 and

a decided change.

BALTIMORE, April 13.—Cotton—middling Georgia, 28c.; middling upland, 27a271; market quiet. Coffee—sales, 1,100 sacks at 123. Gold in bond firm, and stock light. Flour steady. Corn, white, 81,23 a1,25; yellow, 81,22. Provisions dull. Bulk shoulders, 9a94; sides, 114. Lard, 18a134. Bacon, shoulders, 104a104; rib sides, 12a194.

SAYANNAR, April 13.—Market quiet; sales 100 bales; Middling Uplands 25. Receipts, 420 bales. Augusta, April 18.—Cotton coasier; sales 150 bales; Middling Uplands 25. Receipts 45.

MOBILIS, April 13.—Sales Cotton to-day, 750 bales; market quiet and firm; Middling, 24a25c.; receipts, 116 bales.

New Orleans, April 13.—Cotton unchanged; sales 120 bales; blow Middling.

ceipts, 116 bales.

New Ormans, April 18.—Cotton unchanged;
sales 1,200 bales; low Middling 264a27; receipts
528 bales; exports 1,162 bales. Sugar and molasses nominal. Flour firm and unchanged. Corn
dull; prices unchanged. Oats scarce and higher
at 55a88. Pork—no sales. Coffee—fair demand at
24a264. Gold, 1374. Sterling, 1464a149. New
York sight, \$24 premium.

CRICAGO, in 1830, was a ser station, with only four white inhabitants! in 1834, when the town had nearly 2000 inhabitants to male population turned out to kill a bear, and before their return had shot 40 wolves. The place was a great rendezvous for savages until 1835, when the Pottawatomies were carted off by the Mississippi. It seemed almost uninhabitable by white men, being for the greater part of the time under water and kneedeep in mud, a God-forsaken spot, repulsive to every human sense. Yet so great were the advantages for trade offered by its location, that now after the lapse of only 22 years, it has a population of 250,000; a passenger or railway train reaches or leaves the city every fifteen minuses of the twenty-four hours; nearly 1000 vessels, employing 10.000 sailors, ply between it and other lake ports. It exported last year over 59,000,000 braheles of four every working day; in the season of three months it has converted 908,449 hops into pork; receives and sends away about 1000 cattle each working day, and sold last year Git,000,000 feet of lumber. Meantime the city has been lifted bodily out of the quagmine, and made as handsome as it is flourishing. The lake has been intended for pure water, and the are its to be tunnelled for railways. Improvements of all kinds are projected on the grandest eache, and the city promises to become one of the handsomest in the world.

The Semaphore of Marssilles says: The return of winter, which has already been reported from Marseilles, has also been experienced in other localities, at Lyons and at Valence, the thermometer has fallen to 5 cent. below zero, (23 Fah.) At Nismes, a radice thereon the weather has aroused fears for the fruit crops. A violent gale from the north-sat has lowered the temperature to 14 below freezingpoint. At present the wind has fallen, and the sum has emerged and shines out brightly.

THE SPTUATIO . IN EUROPE

tinguished public men of Euope, in his able, eloquent, and exhaustive analysis Europe, Every State in Europe, ne saye, smalfest and the largest,—Belgium and Switzer-land, Russia, France and Austria,—is raising giantic armaments. Under the well-adjusted and arefully guarded balance of power, wisely arranged three hundred years ago, such wid ossible, and such enormous "peace establish ents" unnecessary. The people might be restive

Now all this is changed, M. TRIERS says, and in Prussia we must look to the cause of it. But russis would not have been emboldened to enter of France; indeed, but for France there would have MAPOLEON, therefore, in M. THIEBS' opinion, is per-sonally responsible for all the ware of Continental sonally responsible for all the ware of Continental Europe during the past ten years, for the great indread, panic almost, now prevailing all over Eu-

II. THURS, when the Emperor committed the fatal blunder of recognizing a public policy on the basis of "nationalities," when he declared that the treaties of 1815 were no longer to be respected.
The balance of power was a skillfully constructed machine, which had kept the economy of Europe in beautifully harmonius operation, when in an with unparalelled rashness, not satisfied to let well-enough alone, abolishes the system that had hitherto worked so excellently, and launches out on the untried and stormy sea of "nationalities" and the "agglomeration of States." We cannot call that a system which, from its very

physical exhaustion compelled him to stop, pro-ceeded to unfold the foreign a policy of the Em-peror's Government, severely animadverting upon opinion, could be gained to such an alliance, and all the smaller States would then come in readily in self defence. After giving his views in detail

peroration:

If an individual alone, without a party, without support in the Press, can follow such a course, a Government which concentrates in its hands all the instruments of power can adopt it far more securely and conveniently for itself. In concluding, gentlemen, I supplicate you, for your sakes and for that of the country, unreservedly to give yourselves up to that policy, which I may call the policy of common sense; for I will add but one word—a single word—there is not one single blunder left the Government to commit: "In "y a puts une scule faute a commettre."

This less mot was a Parthian cheft and worth

home. M. DE BOULER, the Minister, and eloquent spokesman of the Government in the Chamber, stose next day and defautly took up the gauntlet. arose next day and defantly took up the gauntlet, by his opening sentonce: "Not a single blander has been committed." ["Mn ya pas en une seule faute commise."] He even endeavored to show that France had not lost prestige by the war in Germany last summer; that France forced Prussia to halt, when her victorious legions were on the very outskirts of Vienna; that the treaty of Nickolsburg was dictated by Napoleon; that the Maine had been made a Rebisom to Prussia for Maine had been made a Bubicon to Prussia by French influence; and particular stress was laid on French intrigue, that had prevented a mion be-twent the North and the South of Germany, Unfor-tunately for the brilliant ministerial orator, the Germany,) and that treaties had more rebeen a great triumph of the French opposition were it not for the serious consequences threat-ened to France, which for the moment hush all

Another cause of difficulty that arose, or, more

correctly, that was published on the heels of last named, is the dispute about the future pu sion or occupation of the fortress of Luxemb The possession of this stronghold (now garrisoned by Prussian troops,) would prove a decided advantage to the French, and a perpetual eye sore, as well as a thorn in the flesh to their eastern neighbor. The French insinuate that Prussia is desirous of bringing Holland into the North Ger man Bund, in order to have an enlarged field for her marine, and that Holland, relying upon France, was determined to thwart all such efforts. It is said that negotiations for the cession of Luxem said that negotiations for the cession of Luxem-bourg by Holland to France were progressing fa-vorably, when Prussin plut in a veto, the estensible ground being the existence of certain claims of the late German Diet upon the Grand Duchy of Luxembourg for unpaid federal contributions, and for different fortifications,—with the further hint that Prussia, the heir-at-law of the late confederation, would consider any disposal of Luxembourg by Holland to a third party as a violation of these claims. This protest, it is said, has prevented a consummation of the transfer of this territory. consummation of the transfer of this territory.
The French press now charge the King of Holland
with a breach of faith. Officially, however, nothing
has as yet transpired on this Luxembourg question.
France is said to be arming and sending troops to
the eastern frontier. Prussis has demanded an explanation, and ordered a corresponding massing of troops on the right bank of the Rhine. Yet some correspondents state that the French arma-ments and warlike preparations on the frontier fall far short of those of Prussia.

A war with Prussia would be the most popular A war water Frussan wound be and more proposed measure the Emperor of the French could engage in at present. Only one year ago NAFOLEON was the arbiter of the destinies of Enrope. In his hand, it was then said, were peace and war. This consideration flattered the vanity of the French, and they feel keemly the loss of such prestige. The disastrous failure of the Mexican expedition; the yeary impolite, not to say insulting reply Bismack gave to the demand of the Emperor, for his share of the spoils, with a view of "rectifying the French frontier of the Rhine;" and now, finally, the further menace to French influence in the affairs of Eu-rope, brought to light by the treaties between Prusein and the South German States; these several events have impaired not only the influence of the Emperor's Government, but they have at the same time dimmed the lustre of national glory. In ne respect, all this will be of present advantage to NAPOLEON, in that it will effectually silence all fur-ther opposition on the part of the Chamber, to the bill for the reorganization of the army. But this new French military system will not be in working new remain inducts system will the improved muskets, rifles and cannons, now being made be ready in less than twelve months. The Exposition also forbids any international hostilities this present summer.

It would hardly be fair for the Emperor to allow himself to be drawn into any war he can possibly avoid, when he is under heavy bonds to every na-

avoid, when he is under neary bonds to every na-tion in Christendom, and nearly every Islam tribe to keep the peace during the year 1867.

A great Continental war, however, is not to be lightly undertaken. Narolkon, notwithstanding stakes which are charged on his Government, is too wise a rules not o understand the full import of the situation. Pricess or failure in a war with a neighboring nation might not seniously affect the scion of an old dynastic house. But it is otherwise with a ruler, circumstanced like the is otherwise with a rale, circumstanced like the Emperor of the French. His crown could never survive a signal defeat at the hands of Germany. The finances of the Empire are not in a condition to invite a struggle of such proportions. And however popular a declaration of war squares Prussia would undoubtedly be with a large part of the population.—the army perticularly, and all the

host of others who have nothing to lose,—'the body of the people are averse to war. Petitions come in daily by the score from overy commune in the interior, numerously signed, protesting against the proposed heavy increase of the army. The march of modern improvement, railroads, telegraphs and manufactures of all kinds have exercised a marked M. Thiers, one of the best informed, as he

nanufactures of all kinds have exercised a market Channel, is greater than the thirst for mil glory.
After carefully reviewing, therefore, both the

causes for war and the reasons for peace, we mus come to the conclusion that while for the presen t least Europe will remain undisturbed, nothing bort of blood can wash out the insults (whether real or imagined, matters not,) which have been heaped upon the French nation.

The attitude of Austria, Pruesia, Italy and Eng-

important speculation. England, as Mr. DISEARLY says, more of an Asiatic than a European power, is not usually brought into the calculation, as the odds are at in layor of her standing siturging of from the combatants in the coming struggle for the mastery in Europe. Italy, it is thought, will remain neutral. Both France and Prussia have been her recent allies. Under these circumstances, she may not unreasonably plead her ex-hausted exchequer, and her internal dissensions, both of which call for rest. Moreover, she has nothing to gain by such a war; unless Austri join France, and Italy Prussia; in which case the north and east of the Adriatic. Russia European papers, the relations between Pruss and Russia are of the most amicable character.

M. Thiers says he should not be surprised if a treaty of alliance had already been signed betw

these two powers.

There remains, then, of the larger States of There remains, then, or the major may form an alliance. Certainly French intrigue here finds a favorable soil. We need be at no loss for st Prussia. But there are counteracting causes here also. The prospects of recovering her lost position are extremely remote and doubtful. Moreover, in a war between Germany and France, aide with their countrymen against the French in vader. It is rumored, also, that negotiations hav and it would not surprise us if, before the day of If France and Prussia (with her dependencies,— in fact all of Germany, Austria excepted) should be arrayed against each other, we have 38,000,000 now, France is not. Prussis has a perfect militar system now in operation, such as France conten intelligent soldiers are nushed with recent victory.

And while they will burn with martial ardor, eager
to be led against their hereditary foes, still chafing
under the defeat of Jena, which not even Leipzig
and Waterloo could altogether effice, they will not commit that most stupid of military blunders, of underrating the valor or the elan of their enemy.

Gov. JENEINS has issued an address to the ple of Georgia, dated Washington, April 10, After briefly recounting the leading events connected with the Congressional history of the reconstru

overridden by the Congress. That department has not yet spoken. Should it be found in accord with the Executive, this 'usurpation' will be arrested. Then, although for a time, you may be denied representation in Congress, your State government will remain intact, and full restoration will not long be delayed.

MAXIMILIAN'S OFFER TO SURRENDER REJECTED. The New York Heraid, of the 10th, has the followng Mexican news

The New York Heraid, of the 10th, has the following Mexican news.

A prominent foreign diplomat in this city is in possession of information from Mexicothis evening to the effect that the Emperor Maximilian had made an offer to Escobedo to treat for a conditional surrender, but that the overtures were rejected by denoral Escobedo, who insisted upon an unconditional surrender. The term "uncolditional surrender," in Mexico, it seems, does not bear the same signification that it does in this country, and it is said that upon the acceptation of these terms the yielding force places itself wholly at the mercy of its captors. Information obtained from private and thoroughly reliable sources show that the object of Maximillian in remaining in Mexico was simply to secure for his adherents such terms in the dissolution of the empire as would permit them to live in tranquility henceforth, or falling in that, to share their fate. The Emperor could not be prevailed upon to abandon these men who stood by him throughout his brief, and turbulent relign. The opinion has been frequently expressed here by gendemen whose experience in matters of diplomacy warrant them in giving it, that since Maximillian and his little army have searcely a hope of escaping capture by the Liberals, the Umited States Government should use its influence with the Juarez Government to receive any overtures of Max. towards a surrender, and if he agrees to leave the country, on condition that his followers are disbanded on reasonable terms, to targe President Juarez to except them, and thus set Mexico at rest.

Reverdy Johnson and the injunction Uses.

Upon being asked if he was held of the opinion that he had lost handsoms fees in two of three good cases, to wit, the Reconstruction injunction hills before the Supreme Court, by his course in the Senate when those measures were before that body. Senator Johnson replied that it might be so, but he thought not, for the reason that a considerable time ago Governor Sharkey desired him to undertake an application for a mandamus to compel the admission of the Southern States, Particularly Missis in yi, into Congress, He declined to undertake the state of the Southern States, Particularly Missis in yi, into Congress, He declined to undertake the season had thoroughly stadied the matter and that it must result in success. In return be assumed to Governor Sharkey that, while he had not given the subject much attention, he had considered it sufficiently to satisfy himself that a mandamus would not lie in such a case, and as he always acted on his own judgment when undertaking proceedings in the courts, he should be under the necessity of asking to be axcused in the premises. He thinks it was thus that he lost the confidence of certain of the public in him as a lawyer, if indeed he has been so unfortunate at all. Heratif's Watkington Corespondence.

all.—Heraid's Washington Corespondence.

WENDELL PUILLIPS keeps "pegging away." He intends to keep the political pot boiling during his life, as all events. In a letter from the West where he is now on a professional tour of political vaccination, he sends back his warnings, reproofs and instructions to his followers. He lives in constant fear that President Johnson should become sensible and so upset all the Radical calculations, for it would take very little, he says, to bring him and the country together. He wants to complete the work of reconstruction, and for that three things are indispensable: the South must be kept power-less "while the seeds of Republicanism get plantad," that is until the negre element perspossession of political power; Sussexi's idea of overriding all State legislation or the suffrage must be carried out,—and Congress must be authorized to take charge of education in all the States, at the Shates' cipense. This is comprobensive and "radical." But Philips special Jerror just now is Gen. Grant He sees him "homing on the horizon," and he is very antious to "inp him in the bud." Perhaps he will, and perhaps he won't!

C., MONDAY MORNING, APRIL 15, 1867.



ONE PRICE

OUR SPRING STOCK IS NOW eady, and comprises a better assort-

CLOTHING

Adapted to this market, than we have ever offered. We have given particular attention in getting up this Stock to lightness of fabric, strength of material and durability of color. Much the larger portion of our Stock is made in our own workshop, and we warrant it in every respect equal to epistom work. We have Goods not of our own manufacture, such as are usually sold ready-made, the difference we shall be glad to show our customers,

In fixing our prices, from which we make no deviation, we have taken into consideration the depressed state of the market, and the universal desire to buy goods cheap.

We give below some of our leading prices:

CHECK CASSIMERE SUITS.... ALL WOOL TWEED SUFIS...... 11 00 BLACK AND WHITE MIX CARSIMERE SUITS, our own make. 17 00

THREE STYLES OF MIDDLESEX CASSI-MERE SUITS, DARK, MEDIUM, AND

DARK BROWN GRAIN DE POUDER

In addition to the above, we have many good Styles of LIGHT AND

CASSIMERES

IN FULL SUITS

And in Pants and Vests

ALPACA SACKS DRAP DRETE SUITS MARSEILLES VESTS, White and Fancy BLUE FLANNEL SUITS, of very fine quality HRAVY WHITE DUCK SUITS, &c., &c.

FURNISHING GOODS.

In addition to our usual assortment of GENTLEMEN'S FURNISH. ING GOODS, we wish to call particular attention to our

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

We have made arrangements to have our SHIRTS made by our own Pattern, and we think they will compare favorably in style and fit with any Shirt on the market. THEY COMPRISE FOUR QUAL-

TIES, \$2 50, \$3 00, \$3 50, and

We invite the attention of COUN-TRY MERCHANTS and PLANT-ERS TO OUR STOCK, which we are selling in quantities at very low prices

MACULLAR, WILLIAMS & PARKER, No. 270 KING STREET

CORNER OF HASEL, CHARLESTON, S. C.

the 11th inst., by the Rev. Thomas Chippervision EVELINE GORDON to Mr. RHETT MOTT HUGEE DIED suddenly; at his residence in Pewy street. Apr. 4th, of disease of the heart, JOSEPH H. TARRANT, is he 553 year of his age. 457 His Relatives and Friends, and those of his sun tre respectfully invited to strend his Funeral Services, a dar Church, This Afternoon, at Four o'clock.

45-THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF MARION CODGE NO. 2, I. O. O. F.—You are hereby summoned to attend the fineral services of your late Brother Je-SEPH H. TARRANT, at the Circuler Church, Tais After-

C. F. D. PETIT, Secretary.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

AP NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES PER STEAM-HIP E. B. SOUDER are hereby notified that she is This by discharging cargo at North Atlantic Wharf. All Goods emaining on the wharf at sunset will be stored at ex-

All Freight amounting to fifteen (15) dollars, or lemust be paid on the wharf before delivery of Goods.

April 15 CONSIGNEES PERSTEAMER SEA GULL,

from Baltimore, are hereby notified that the Steamer is This Day discharging cargo at PIER NO. 1 UNION WHARVES. All goods remaining on the Wharf will be ning on the Wh ored at their expense and risk.

April 15 1 MORDECAL & CO.

##-WE ARE AUTHORIZED TO ANNOUNCE

85 ARTIFICIAL EYES, ARTIFICIAL HU-MAN EYES made to order and inserted by Dra. E BAUCH and P. GOUGLEMANN (formerly employed b

as-UNDER DECREE IN EQUITY.—DALY US.
DALY.—The creditors of the late ROBERT DALY
use hereby called upon to come in and prove their claims
before the undersigned, at his office in the Court House, ore the 15th day of April, 1867.

JAMES TUPPER, AST THE HEALING POOL AND HOUSE OF Young Mon, on the CRIME OF SOLITUDE, and the ERRORS, ABUSES and DISEASES which destroy the manly powers, and create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of railed. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. January 15

SE NOTICE TO MARINERS.—CAPTAINS ange of the heads of the SAVANNAH RAILEOAD WHARVES, on the Charleston and St. Andrew's side of

BEAUTIFUL HAIR_CHEVALIER'S

LEFE FOR THE HAIR positively restores gray hair to the original color and youthful beauty; imparts life and statements to the weakest hair; stops its falling out at mice; keeps the head clean; is unparalleled as a hair dressing. Sold by all Druggists and fashionable hair re, and at my office, No. 1123 Broadway, No. SARAH A CHEVALIER, M. D.

AST. BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THIS SPLENDID HAIR DYE is the best in the world. The may true and perfect Dye—harmless, reliable, instan-ancous. No disappointment. No reliculous tints. Natural Black or Brown. Remedies the ull effects of Bad per Invigorates the hair, leaving it soft and beautiful
the genuine is signed William A. Batchelor. All others
re mere imitations, and should be avoided. Sold by all
vrogitate and Desfenses Pactory. No. 81 Barcley
treet, New York.

Ag- BEWARE OF A COUNTERFEIT.

Desember 10

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THREE ne of T. E. WANNAMAKER, the original having

T. E. WANNAMAKER.

CHIEF QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,

HABLESTON, SO. CA., April 2d, 1867.—Sealed propos-ls will be received at this office until 12 o'clock M., on the 16th inst., at which time they will be opened, for ng within the City limits ALL THE STORE transportang within the City limits ALL THE STORES for which the Quartermaster's Department may be required to furnish transportation. The contract to remain in force for six months ensuing May 1st, 1867. Bidders will state the price per load for which they will furnish transports iton. The average daily number of loads hauled in the last month, has been one hundred. Elds deamed unressonable will be rejected. P

Elds deamed unressulation was aust be addressed to the undersign Proposals for furnishing Transporta Brevt. Maj. Gen'l, Deputy Q'r M'r Gen'l. Chief Q'r M'r 2d Military Dist.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF POLICE, CHARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1887.

OFFICE OF CAPTAIN OF POLICE,
CEARLESTON, S. C., April 12, 1887.

THE FOLLOWING ORDINANCE IS PUBLISHED

C. B. SIGWALD

C. S. SI

That nothing herein contained shall apply to the special partners of a limited partnershy.

Ratified December 2, 1851.

Extract from Ordinausce Ratified November 2004, 1800.

Size 5. No cloth awaing shall be put up in such a marker as to obstruct foot passengers; and no sign-board-shall not be a sign-board from the sunder of the ground or foot passengers; and no sign-board from the sunder of the ground or foot passengers; and no sign-board from the sunder of the ground or foot passengers; and no sign-board from the sunder of the ground or foot passengers; and no sign-board from the sunder of the ground or foot passengers; and no sign-board from the sunder of the ground or foot passens whosever shall, for the purpose of exposing any goods, commodities, or other sticles for sale, place, or caused to be placed, any such goods, commodities, or other articles whatsoever, or any table, bench, stall-board, box, or other appendage, in any street, iane, also, or public thoroughinse, or any foot-pavement within the City, under a penalty of Twenty Dollars for each and every such offence, and for such and every such offence, and of the such and every such offence, and the foot of their respective vendus storage of the such and every such offence, and to the distance of air feet beyond the same.

Size 5. No person or persons whosever, shall suffer any fire wood, coals, goods, wares, merchandise, carriages of say description, or any other matter or thing, to him, her, or them belonging or consigned, to lay or stand for a longer space than four hours, in any street, ians, alley, or public or thing shall so lay or stand beyond the above mentioned time: excepting materials for building, in regard to which the following repulsions shall evect or repair any house or other building, and expense and even of the street within the cuty. The shall require it, on pain of forfeiting Two bollours for every hour this suc

THE AIKEN PRESS.

THE AIRMAN PRESS.

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SPECIAL NOTICES.

AT A YOUNG LADY RETURNING TO HER country home, after a sojourn of a few months in the city, was hardly recognized by her friends. In place o a coarse, rustic, flushed face, she had a soft ruby com a coarse, rustle, flushed, face, she had a soft ruby com-plexion of almost marble smoothness, and instead of swinty-three she really appeared but eighteen. Upon in-quiry as to the cause of so great a change, she plainly bold them that she used the OIROAS-IAN BALM, and considered it an invaluable acquisition to any lady's tollet. By its use any Lady or Gentlemen can improve their per-sonal appearance an hundred fold. .It is simple in its some appearance an interfect told. It is simple in its combination, as Nature herself is simple, yet insurpassed in its efficacy in drawing impurities from, also healing, cleaneing and beautifying the skin and complexion. By its direct action on the cuticle it draws from it all its impurities, kindly healing the same, and leaving the surface as Nature intended it should be—clear, soft, smooth and heartiful. Deloc it could be the contract of t tiful. Price \$1, sent by Mail or Express, on re-

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CAPTAIN JOHN FERGUSON.

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ON AND AFTER THE 25TH OCTOBER, SHIS FINE SHIP will sail from Middle Atlantic Whent, every raday Night, at 10 o'clock, for the above places. All freight must be paid here by shippers. Gangs of Vegroes will be taken to the above points on he St. John's River at \$5 each. Children under ten are the free Moras and Miles at follured rates, in the contract of the contrac

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FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND BREMEN,
Southampton, London, Havre and Sremen, at the following rates, payable in gone of the countries of the currency:

First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$55; Stearage, \$55;

First Cabin, \$110; Second Cabin, \$65; Stearage, \$45.

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WASTERN METROPOLI, Capt Ww. WEID. ... May 4

NEW STEAMER. ... May 18

For Freight or Fassage apply to

ISAAC TAXLOR, President,

Of 10 Processor, N. Y.

Headquarters Second Military District, (NORTH CAROLINA AND SOUTH CAROLINA), COLUMBIA, S. C., March 21st, 1867.

0, Headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1867, the to, headquarters of the Army, March 11th, 1867, the un-lerrigned hereby assumes command of the Second Mili-ary District constituted by the Act of Congress, Public 13. 68, 2d March, 1867, entitled "An Act for the more fifteent government of the rebel States."

II. In the execution of the duty of the Commanding seneral to maintain the security of the inhabitants in

general to maintain the security of the inhabitants in their persons and property, to suppress insurrection dis-order and violence, and to punish or cause to be pun-tahed all disturbers of the public peace and criminals, the local civil tribumals will be permitted to take juria-diction of and try offenders, excepting only such cases as may by the order of the Commanding General be referred to a Commission or other military tribumal for trial. to a Commission or other military tribunal for trial.

III. The civil government now existing in North Carolina and South Carolina is provisional only, and in all respects subject to the paramount authority of the United States, at any time to sholish, modify, control or superceeds the same. Local laws and municipal regulations not monastent, with the Constitution and laws of the

ted States, or the proclamations of the President, or United States, or the proclamations of the Freedemt, or with such regulations as are or may be prescribed in the orders of the Commanding General, are hereby declared to be in force; and, in conformity therewith, civil officers are hereby suitorized to continue the exercise of their proper functions, and will be respected and obeyed by IV. Whenever any Civil Officer, Magistrate or Con

aglects or refuses to perform an official act properly re juried of such tribunal or officer, whereby due en fightful security to person or property shall be denied be case will be reported by the Post Commander to these V. Post Commanders will cause to be arrested pe

charged with the commission of crimes and offences when the civil anthorities fail to arrest and bring such offenders to trial, and will hold the accused in custody for trial by Military Commission, Provest Court or other tribunal organized pursuant to orders from these Head-quarters. Arrests by military authority will be reported promptly. The charges preferred will be accept the evidence on which they are founded.

VI. The Commanding General, destring to oy the evinence on which they are founded.

VI. The Commanding General, destring to preserve tranquility and order by means and agencies most congenial to the people, solicits the zealous and cordial co-cperation of civil officers in the discharge of their duties, and the aid of all good citizens in preventing conduct

and the sad of all good citizens in preventing conduc-tioning to disturb the peace; and to the end that occ-sion may saidom arise for the exercise of military an Society in matters of ordinary civil administration, the Commanding General respectfully and expressly com-mands to the people and authorities of North and Soul Carolina. Caroline surperved obedience to the authority now established, and the difigent, considerate and impartise execution of the laws enacted for their government.

VII. All orders heretofore published to the Department of the South are hereby continued in force.

The following named officers are amounced as the star of the Major General Commanding:

taff of the Major General Commanding: Capt. J. W. Clous, 88th U. S. Infantry, Act. Asst. Adjt. Sen. and Alde-de-Camp. Capt. Alexander Moore, 38th U. S. Infantry, Aide-de

nd Act. Judge Advocate. Major James P. Boy, 6th U. S. Inft., Act. Asst. Inc.

ien. U. S. A., Ohief Quartermaster. Bvt. Brig. General W. W. Burns, Major and C. S., U.

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NEW YORK AND: CHARLESTON People's Steamship Company. AILING DAYS......WEDNESDAYS

THE STEAMSHIP EMILY B. SOUDER WILL LEAVE NORTH ATLANTIC Wednesday, April 17, et CAPTAIN B. W. LOCKWOOD,

NEKA" and "EMILY B. SOUDER."

April 15 mtuw North Atlantic Wharf. FOR NEW YORK.

FARE REDUCED—CABIN PASSAGE TEN REGULAR UNITED STATES MAIL LINE. ONE OF THE FAVORITE AND FLE.

GANT STEAMSHIPS

GUARER CITY,

GRANADA,

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leave Adger's South Wharf every THE STEAMSHIP SARAGOSSA.

CAPTAIN CROWELL,
WILL LEAVE ADGER'S WHARF ON SATURDAY,
ADEL 20. at — o'clock. VY April 20, at — o'clock.
Shippers are requested to hand in Bills of Lading by 2 o'clock on that day.

April 15 BAVENEL & CO.

EW YORK AND CHARLESTON STEAM-COMPOSED OF THE ELEGANT SIDEWHEEL STEAM-

MANHATTAN SHIPS COLLINS COMMANDER. COLLINS COMMANDER.

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SHIP "MANHAITAN" will leave from
Brown & Co. a South Wharf on SaturBrown & Co. a South Wharf of the Steamers of this line insure First-Class, and are provided with ELEGANT ACCOMMODATIONS or massengers.

ad are provided for passages, apply to STREET BROTHERS & CO.,
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VIA BEAUFORT AND HILTON HEAD.

ny. The FANNIE leaves Charleston every Monday, an avannah every Wednesday, touching at Buffton going

Charleston, S. C.
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Savannah, Gs.
Through Tickets sold at the Office of the Agen
harleston to points on the Atlantic and Gulf Bail
id to Fernandina and points on the St. John'

FOR EDISTO AND ROCKVILLE. THE STEAMER



W. FRAZIER. CAPT. JOS. F. TORRENT, WILL LEAVE ATLANTIC WHARF AS ABOVE,
To-Morrow, 16th inst, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Shippers will take notice that no goods will be received
and unless the Freight is purpoid.

For Freight or Fassage, apply on board or to

100 April 15

1 No. 48% East Eay.

FOR BALTIMORE. THE STEAMSHIP

SEA GULL, N. P. DUTTON, COMMANDER, WILL SAIL FROM PIEB NO. 1, UNION WHARVES,

the ght Engagements, apply to COURTENAY & TRENHOLM, Union Whare MOUNT PLEASANT, AND SULLI-

VAN'S ISLAND FERRY.

SCHEDULE.

SULLIVAN'S ISLAND.
Tuesday and Saturday of each week

LARGE MAECONING PARTIES WILL BE CHARGED BUT ONE FARE and engagements for Extra Boats can be made at the Ferry Office.

April 15 JOHN H. MURRAY, Agent. FOR GEORGETOWN. TOUCHING AT SOUTH ISLAND, WAVE LY MILLS, AND LANDINGS ON TH WACCAMAW AND BLACK RIVERS

THE FINE STEAMER

EMILIE, " CAPTAIN ISAAC DAVIS,

WILL LEAVE BOYCETS WHARF AS ABOVE, ON Menday Morning, the 15th inst., at 7-0'clock. R. turning, will leave to the control of the 15th inst., at 7-0'clock. The 17th inst., at 7 o'clock own on Wedsackay Morning, the 17th inst., at 7 o'clock own on Wedsackay Morning. Freightrecuved daily, and stored free of charge. For freight or passage apply to No. I Boyce's Wharf. No. I Boyce's Wharf. No. I Boyce's Wharf. No. I Boyce's Wharf. April 11th in the property of the store of the sumset.

RATES REDUCED. CHARLESTON & GEORGETOWN STEAM PACKET LINE.

"WEEKLY." fouching at south Island, waverly Mills, and landings on the wac-Camaw and black rivers.

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PILOT BOY," Captain W. T. McNELTY.

WILL LEAVE ACCOMMODATION WHARP EVERY MONDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Betarming, will leave Georgicown overy WEDNESDAY MORNING, at 7 o'clock. Preight received daily, and stored free of charge. For Freight or Pleasage, apply to PERGUSON & HOLMES,
Agonta, Charleston
WALLACE & PORTER,

N. B. All Freights must be prepaid. No Freight received after sunset. FOR FLORIDA, SAVABRAE, BRUNSWICK, ST. P. FERNANDINA, JACKSONVILLE, AND ALL LANDINGS ON THE ST. JOHN'S BIVER AS

> THE FINE STRANGE

HATE, LEAVE ROBIN ATLANTIC WHARF OF over 17 Westerdey Merwing, at 3 Colont precise Free 1, trouviewd dully and strong to though Freight or Passage Ropely on behalf, as the JOHN MANDONEY, Jan. 18 man Freight amber 18 Above Craig, Topping A. Or.

THE TREWEEKLY NEWS